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The values  $x=0$ ,  $y=1250$  are the smallest values satisfying the conditions when  $x=0$ . The complete solution is  $x=0$ ,  $y=1250a^6$ ,  $a$  being any number.

If  $x \neq 0$ ,  $y=2x^2$ , and we must have, putting in the values of  $x$  and  $y$  in terms of  $\xi$  and  $\eta$ ,

$$(\xi^2 - \eta^2)k = 4\xi^2\eta^2k^2, \text{ or } \xi^2 - \eta^2 = 4k\xi^2\eta^2,$$

a second relation between  $\xi$  and  $\eta$ . But this is evidently impossible, if  $\xi$  and  $\eta$  have integral values, as is necessary if  $x$  and  $y$  are to be integral; for transposing  $\xi^2 = \eta^2(4k\xi^2 + 1) > \xi^2$ . The only *integral* solutions, then, are  $x=0$ ,  $y=1250a^6$ .

147. Proposed by PROF. R. D. CARMICHAEL, Anniston, Ala.

If  $4n+3$  is prime,  $2(1.2.3\dots 4n)+1 \equiv 0 \pmod{4n+3}$ ; and conversely. If  $4n+3$  is prime,  $(1.2.3\dots 2n)^2 - 4 \equiv 0 \pmod{4n+3}$ ; and conversely.

Solution by G. B. M. ZERR, A. M., Ph. D., 4243 Girard Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

By Wilson's Theorem,  $1+(4n+2)! \equiv 0 \pmod{4n+3}$ .

$$\therefore 1+(4n+2)(4n+1)(4n)! \equiv 0 \pmod{4n+3};$$

$$1+[4n(4n+3)+2](4n)! \equiv 0 \pmod{4n+3}.$$

$$\therefore 1+2(1.2.3.4\dots 4n) \equiv 0 \pmod{4n+3}.$$

By a corollary to Wilson's Theorem,  $[(2n+1)!]^2 - 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{4n+3}$ .

$$\therefore (2n+1)^2[(2n)!]^2 - 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{4n+3};$$

$$[n(4n+3)+n+1][(2n)!]^2 - 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{4n+3}.$$

$$\therefore 4(n+1)[(2n)!]^2 - 4 \equiv 0 \pmod{4n+3}.$$

$$\therefore (4n+3)[(2n)!]^2 + [(2n)!]^2 - 4 \equiv 0 \pmod{4n+3}.$$

$$\therefore (1.2.3.4\dots 2n)^2 - 4 \equiv 0 \pmod{4n+3}.$$

The converse follow at once.

#### AVERAGE AND PROBABILITY.

192. Proposed by PROFESSOR R. D. CARMICHAEL, Anniston, Ala.

A point is taken at random in a square whose side is  $2a$ . With this point as center and radius= $a$  a circumference is described. What is the mean area of that part of the circle which lies within the square?

Solution by G. B. M. ZERR, A. M., Ph. D., 4243 Girard Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

By considering the square  $AO$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$  the original square  $AC$ , all possible positions of the circle are taken. Let  $P$ ,  $Q$  be the center of the circle,  $P$  taken in the quadrant of a circle radius  $a$ , center  $A$ , and  $Q$  taken in  $AO$